

The Gazette



of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 8]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1956

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was published upto the 18th February 1956 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
20	No. 15(7)-Jute/55, dated the 13th February 1956.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Appointment of Jute Controller.

Copies of the *Gazette Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

CONTENTS

	PAGES		PAGES
PART I—SECTION 1.—Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court.	53—79	PART III—SECTION 1.—Notifications issued by the Auditor General, Union Public Service Commission, Railway Administration, High Courts, and the Attached and Subordinate office of the Government of India (<i>Published at Simla</i>)	147—164
PART I—SECTION 2.—Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc., of Government Officers issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court	89—98	PART III—SECTION 2.—Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office, Calcutta (<i>Published at Simla</i>)	39—42
PART I—SECTION 3.—Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions, issued by the Ministry of Defence	Nil	PART III—SECTION 3.—Notifications issued by or under the authority of Chief Commissioners (<i>Published at Simla</i>)	141—154
PART I—SECTION 4.—Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc., of Officers, issued by the Ministry of Defence	35—38	PART III—SECTION 4.—Miscellaneous Notifications (<i>Published at Simla</i>)	87—99
PART II—SECTION 1.—ACTS, Ordinances and Regulations	Nil	PART IV—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations (<i>Published at Simla</i>)	17—22
PART II—SECTION 2.—Bills and Reports of Select Committees on Bills	Nil	SUPPLEMENT No. 8.—	
PART II—SECTION 3.—Statutory Rules and Orders notified by the Ministries of the Government of India, other than the Ministry of Defence and Central Authorities, other than the Chief Commissioners	247—272	Reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox, plague and typhus in districts in India during the week ending 28th January 1956	97—100
PART II—SECTION 4.—Statutory Rules and Orders notified by the Ministry of Defence	45—47	Births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over in India during the week ending 28th January 1956	101—109
		Cotton Prices Return for the weeks ending the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th October 1955.	110—114

PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 20th February 1956

No. 10-Pres./56.—The President is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the Regulations for the award of the BHARAT RATNA published in the Gazette of India of the 15th January,

1955, under notification No. 1-Pres./55, dated the 8th January, 1955, namely:—

In Regulation 4, for the words "two inches in width", the words "one and a half inches in width" shall be substituted.

C. S. VENKATACHAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 15th February 1956

No. D. 747-F.I./56.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 10th February, 1956.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	7,31,47,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	8,21,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	10,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin	4,75,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
Deposits :—		(a) Internal	45,50,000
(a) Government :—		(b) External
(1) Central Government	60,54,78,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	3,52,42,000
(2) Other Governments	11,00,36,000	Balances held abroad*	71,06,45,000
(b) Banks	53,01,16,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	3,69,00,000
(c) Others	15,92,94,000	Other Loans and Advances†	54,36,36,000
Bills Payable	18,97,03,000	Investments	49,75,51,000
Other Liabilities	24,39,30,000	Other Assets	13,55,90,000
TOTAL	203,85,57,000	TOTAL	203,85,57,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 19,40,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1956 is Rs. 13,78,50,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 10th day of February, 1956.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	7,31,47,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	14,07,64,97,000		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes Issued		14,14,96,44,000	(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	667,15,97,000	
			Total of A		707,17,68,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		104,55,84,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		603,22,92,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14,14,96,44,000	TOTAL ASSETS		14,14,96,44,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 49.978 per cent.

Dated the 15th day of February, 1956.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

H. M. PATEL Secy.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

New Delhi-1, the 16th February 1956

No. 4-CA(1)/20/55.—In pursuance of Regulation 12 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-Section (1) of Section 20 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has removed from the Register of Members, with effect from the 5th January, 1956, owing to death, the name of Shri Pappakkudi Samusastrigal Subramania Iyer of M/s. P. S. Subramania Iyer & Co., Chartered Accountants, 30, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras (Membership No. 54).

E. V. SRINIVASAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 17th February 1956

No. CI-21(3)/55.—By a Resolution No. CI-21(1)/55, dated the 3rd December, 1955, the Government of India announced its decision to grant subsidy, for one year in the first instance, of one anna per gallon of detoluated Benzol sold as Motor Benzol (including Benzene sold as such) to those manufacturers who had installed or made arrangements to install scrubbing equipment to produce all the Crude Benzol possible from their Coke ovens and also the requisite plant for the further distillation of the entire Crude Benzol to Benzene, Toluene, Xylene etc. This decision of the Government shall take effect from the 3rd December, 1955.

M. C. MISRA, Under Secy.

RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 15th February 1956

No. 30/35/55-IP(B).—The Government of India, by their Notification No. S.R.O. 242, dated the 25th January, 1955 applied Section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 to coconut oil throughout India except the State of Travancore-Cochin. The effect of this notification was to continue the ban that had been imposed under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 on transferable specific delivery contracts for purchase or sale of coconut oil.

2. The Forward Markets Commission had since examined the question of permitting futures trading in coconut oil and invited applications from interested associations for recognition under Sections 5 and 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. After considering the applications received from various associations, the Commission has submitted its report to Government and made the following recommendations:—

- (i) Section 15 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act be now applied to coconut oil in the State of Travancore-Cochin.
- (ii) A futures market should be established immediately at Alleppey.
- (iii) The Alleppey Oil Millers' and Merchants' Association, Alleppey should be recognised for a period of three years.
- (iv) The grant of recognition should be conditional on the Association previously carrying out such modifications in its Articles of Association, trading bye-laws and working procedures as may be suggested to it by the Commission including the grant of facilities of membership and trading to the members of the Oil Merchants' Association, Mattancherry, Cochin.

2. The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Commission and have decided to accord recognition to the Alleppey Oil Millers' and Merchants' Association, Alleppey, as soon as it has completed the modifications in its Articles of Association etc., to the satisfaction of the Commission.

New Delhi, the 17th February 1956

No. 53-SSI(A)/12/54.—The Government of India have decided to re-constitute the Small Scale Industries Board, which was originally set up under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 53-Cot. Ind.(A)(12)/54, dated the 2nd November, 1954, with the following Members:—

Chairman

Shri H. V. R. Iengar, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Members

1. Shrimati P. Johari, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Production, New Delhi.
2. Shri H. B. Bhar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (I. & C. Division), New Delhi.
3. Shri Krishan Chand, Joint Secretary, Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission), New Delhi.
4. Shri R. V. Ramiah, Head of the Engineering Division of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
5. The Deputy Director General of Supplies, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi.
6. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Andhra, Kurnool.
7. The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, Madras.
8. The Director of Industries, West Bengal, Calcutta.
9. Dr. Ajit Mazumdar, I.A.S., Additional Director of Industries, Bihar, Patna.
10. Shri B. Beerappa, I.A.S., Director of Rural Industrialisation and Cottage Industries, Bangalore.
11. Shri H. D. Shourie, I.A.S., Director of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh.
12. Shri Sripat, I.A.S., Director of Cottage Industries, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

13. Dr. M. R. Mandlekar, Director of Industries, Bombay.
14. Shri N. Swamy, Director of Industries, Madhya Bharat, Indore.
15. Shri K. I. Vidyasagar, I.A.S., Director of Commerce and Industries, Hyderabad, Deccan.
16. The Secretary, Small Scale Industries Deptt., Shillong, Assam.
17. The Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur.
18. The Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack.
19. The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, (Small Scale Industries), Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum.
20. The Director of Industries and Supply, Saurashtra, Rajkot.
21. Shri J. C. Ryan, M.A., I.A.S., Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
22. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Madras.
23. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Calcutta.
24. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay.
25. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi.
26. Shri L. N. Renu, Development Officer, Office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, New Delhi—*Ex-officio* Secretary.
27. The Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.
28. Deputy Secretary (Small Scale Industries), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.
29. Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
30. The Director of Industries, PEPSU, Patiala.
31. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
32. Shri G. L. Bansal, Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
33. Shri Raj Nath Kunzru, Chhili Int., Agra (U.P.).
34. President of the Federation of Association of Small and Medium Industries, P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
35. President of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Fort, Bombay-1.
36. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu.
37. Shri Veerappa, President, Iron and Steel Industrial Cooperative Society, Bangalore.
38. Shri S. C. Mitter of Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

H. V. R. IENGAR, Secy.

ADDENDUM

New Delhi, the 18th February 1956

No. L.Ind.-31(2)/54.—In paragraph one of this Ministry's Resolution No. L.Ind.-31(2)/54, dated the 17th January, 1956, regarding the Panel for Surgical Appliances and allied items published in Part I, Section I of the Gazette of India, dated the 21st January 1956, please add the following:—

- (7) Dr. K. P. Rama Hebbbar, Managing Agent, M/s. Hebbbar Brothers, Palghat (South India).
- (8) Shri Santi Kumar Mukerji, Development Officer, M/s. H. Mukerji and Banerjee Surgical Ltd., 39-1, College Street, Calcutta.

P. GOVINDAN NAIR, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

New Delhi-2, the 20th February 1956

No. F.31-3/55-D.4.—Shri Krishan Chand, I.C.S., Joint Secretary Community Project Administration, will represent that Administration on the All India Council for Secondary Education, in place of Shri S. L. Khurana.

K. G. SAIYIDAIN, Secy.

EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 21st February 1956

No. F.8-58/55.T.1.—Upon the application of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the Board of Management of the said Institute, being the persons acting in the administration of the Trust and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), the Central Government, with the consent of the Trustees for the time being of the Public Charity created by the late Sir Dorab Tata, known as the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Trustees for the time being of the Public Charity created by the late Sir Ratan Tata, known as the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, hereby makes the following amendment in the Scheme for the administration and management of the properties and funds of the said Institute, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. F.8-17/49.T.1., dated the 27th February, 1951:—

For the existing clause 24, substitute the following:—

"24. Each Faculty shall have a Dean as its Head. Heads of Departments in each Faculty, excepting the Director, shall be eligible for appointment to the office of Dean in accordance with the provision made in that behalf by the Regulations."

BIMAN SEN,

Asstt. Educational Adviser.
12, Tughlak Lane—3.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 21st November 1955

No. 3(1)/55-Policy.—In the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power Resolution No. 24(2)/54-Adm., dated the 13th October, 1954, as amended by Ministry of Irrigation and Power Resolution No. 24(2)/54-Adm.I, dated the 9th May, 1955, and No. 24(2)/55-Adm., dated the 31st October, 1955, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

In S. No. 32 under the heading "Committee of Irrigation and Power Seminar" for the words "Chief Electrical Engineer, Uttar Pradesh" the words "Chief Engineer, Electricity Department, Uttar Pradesh" shall be substituted.

R. R. BAHL, Jt. Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 16th February 1956

No. 3(1)/55-Policy.—In the Government of India Ministry of Irrigation and Power Resolution No. 24(2)/54-Adm., dated the 13th October, 1954, as amended from time to time the following entries shall be made, namely:—

After Serial No. 1 under the heading "Committee of Irrigation and Power Seminar", insert the following and renumber et seq.

Members

2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
3. Deputy Secretary, Internal Financial Adviser, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
4. Secretary, Damodar Valley Corporation.

T. SIVASANKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RULES

New Delhi, the 11th February 1956

No. 20/42/55-AIS(I).—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September 1956 for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service,
- (2) The Indian Foreign Service,
- (3) The Indian Police Service,
- (4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service,
- (5) The Indian Defence Accounts Service,
- (6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service,
- (7) The Indian Customs and Excise Service,
- (8) The Indian Income Tax Service (Class I),
- (9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways,
- (10) The Indian Postal Service (Class I),
- (11) The Central Secretariat Service (Grade III).

2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules.

3. Candidates will be considered in order of merit for appointment to the vacancies in the Services that are decided to be filled and for which they may be eligible:

Provided that in the case of the Indian Administrative/Police Service, any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration shall be entitled to be appointed to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in these Services:

Provided further that a candidate who competes for the Indian Police Service and secures a sufficiently high place for appointment to that Service may not be offered an appointment to any other Service for which he may have competed and qualified except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

In view of the impending separation of Audit and Accounts and other reforms, the Constitution of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is liable to undergo changes and any candidate selected for that Service will have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes and will be liable to serve either in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments or in the Statutory Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be absorbed finally if the exigencies of service require it in the cadres on which posts in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments may be borne.

Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him to any Service for which he is a candidate.

NOTE.—A list each of communities/tribes recognised as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given in Appendices V and VI respectively to these rules.

4. (a) (1) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1956, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1932 and not later than the 1st August 1936.

(2) A candidate for any other service must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1956, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1932 and not later than the 1st August 1935.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed for all the above services will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or has in addition appeared at one more examination offering Indian Police Service alone.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or has in addition appeared at one more examination offering Indian Police Service alone.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India, and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(b) (1) In the case of Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Accounts and Allied Services, and of the Indian Income-tax Service, Class I, a Government servant who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 27 on the 1st August, 1956, and either holds substantively a permanent appointment or has been in continuous service for a period of not less than two years on the 1st August 1956, in a department or office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below may be admitted to the examination for the corresponding service mentioned in column 2, if he is recommended by the Head of his Department.

1	2
Accountant General concerned.	Indian Audit & Accounts Service.
Commissioner of Income-tax.	Indian Income-tax Service, Class I.
Controller (General of Defence Accounts.	Indian Defence Accounts Service.
Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of the Indian Railways.	Indian Railway Accounts Service.
Collector of Customs or Collector of Central Excise.	Indian Customs and Excise Service.

In the case of Income-tax Department, a probationary Class II Income-tax Officer appointed against a temporary Training Reserve post will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service therein.

(2) In the case of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, a Government servant who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 27 on the 1st August 1956 and either holds substantively a permanent appointment or has been in continuous service for a period of not less than 2 years on the 1st August, 1956, in the subordinate or ministerial staff subject to the Administrative control of a Postmaster General or a Director of Posts and Telegraphs, except staff of the Telegraph Engineering, Traffic and Wireless Branches may be admitted to the examination if he is recommended by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

No Government servant will be admitted to the examination if he has already appeared at two previous examinations under the age concession applicable to candidates for the Accounts and Allied Services and Indian Postal Service, Class I, as a Government servant.

(3) An Assistant of the Central Secretariat Service who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 27 on

the 1st August 1956, may also be admitted to the examination to compete only for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, if he is recommended by his department provided that in the case of a temporary Assistant, he must have rendered continuous service as an Assistant for a period of not less than three years on the 1st August 1956, and his service is certified as "satisfactory" by the Department or office concerned.

NOTE 1.—The upper age limit prescribed for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, other Accounts and Allied Services and the Indian Postal Service, Class I, will be further relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

No Government servant of this category will be admitted to the examination if he has already appeared at three or four previous examinations, as the case may be, under rule contained in Note (ii) to paragraph 4(a) and in addition at two previous examinations under the age concession applicable to candidates for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, other Accounts and Allied Services and the Indian Postal Service, Class I, as a Government Servant.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

No Government servant of this category will be admitted to the examination if he has already appeared at eight or nine previous examinations, as the case may be, under the rule contained in Note (iii) to paragraph 4(a) and in addition at two previous examinations under the age concession applicable to candidates for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, other Accounts and Allied Services and the Indian Postal Service, Class I, as a Government servant.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident in the former French Settlements which have now become part of India, and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

NOTE 2.—The upper age limit prescribed for the Indian Income Tax Service, Class I, and the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, will be further relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

No Government servant of this category will be admitted to the examination if he has already appeared at three or four previous examinations, as the case may be, under the rule contained in Note (ii) to paragraph 4(a) and in addition at three previous examinations under the age concession applicable to candidates for the Indian Income-tax Service, Class I, and the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, as a Government servant.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

No Government servant of this category will be admitted to the examination if he has already appeared at eight or nine previous examinations, as the case may be, under the rule contained in Note (iii) to paragraph 4(a) and in addition at three previous examinations under the age concession applicable to candidates for the Indian Income-tax Service, Class I, and the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, as a Government servant.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident in the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

N.B.—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under the age concession mentioned in clauses 4(b) (1), 4(b) (2) and 4(b) (3) above will not be eligible for appointment if, after submitting the application, they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, continue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the applications.

IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

5. (a) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture or in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical (including Tele-Communication) Engineering of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I.

A candidate holding the L.L.B. degree of Bombay, Poona, Gujrat and Karnatak Universities (revised course) is also eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

Candidates, who hold L.L.B. degree of the Bombay University (revised course) but were exempted from any of the papers of the prescribed course on the ground of their being members of the University Officers' Training Corps or National Cadet Corps, will however, not be eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

NOTE.—Any question whether a candidate is educationally eligible for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Commission, whose decision will be final.

(b) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or have passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination.

(c) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I.

(d) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must—

- (i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination; or
- (iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; or
- (iv) hold the Hons. Diploma in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire. Such a candidate must have passed the common preliminary examination or must have been exempted therefrom.

(e) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE I.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

NOTE II.—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix I, may also apply

to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

6. (a) For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.

(b) For other Services a candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or a former French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution *viz.*, 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

7. No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

8. It will be open to the Government of India not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service a woman candidate who is married or to require such a candidate who is not married to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently, if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires.

9. For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. If such candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the service on marriage or re-marriage.

A male candidate, married to a person of a nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service, proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

10. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix VII.

11. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

12. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

13. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

14. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

15. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

- (a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

R. C. DUTT, Jt. Secy.

APPENDIX I

List of Universities approved by the Government of India

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India.

NOTE 1.—The degrees and diplomas mentioned below have also been recognised provisionally as equivalent to the Bachelor of Arts degree of a recognized University.

Alankar of Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar.

Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Millia Islamia Delhi, with effect from 3rd December, 1946.

Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras.

NOTE 2.—The following diplomas awarded by the All India Council for Technical Education have also been recognised as equivalent to the corresponding degree of a recognised university as indicated below:—

Name of Diploma	Equivalent recognised degree
Diploma in Commerce	Bachelor's degree in Commerce.
Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.	Degree in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be.

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

APPENDIX II

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

PART I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 450 marks for all services.

PART II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks for all Services except the Indian Police Service for which the required total will be 400 marks.

PART III

Additional papers for candidates who compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service up to a total of 400 marks as detailed in Appendix IIA.

For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

PART IV

Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks for all Services except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. The maximum personality test marks for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service shall be 400.

B.—ALL QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, EXCEPT QUESTION PAPERS IN LANGUAGES WHICH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OTHERWISE, MAY BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH OR IN THE LANGUAGE OFFERED.

Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance, will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down the answers for them.

1. The following will be the subjects for the written examination for all Services with such restrictions and combinations as are detailed below:—

Compulsory (for all candidates)—

	Marks
(1) English Essay	150
(2) General English	150
(3) General Knowledge	150

Optional.—(i) Candidates for the Indian Police Service must select any two of the following subjects and

(ii) Candidates for all Services other than the Indian Police Service must select any three of the following subjects:—

(4) Pure Mathematics	200
(5) Applied Mathematics	200
(6) Chemistry	200
(7) Physics	200
(8) Botany	200
(9) Zoology	200
(10) Geology	200
(11) English Literature	200
(12) Indian History	200
(13) British History	200
(14) World History	200
(15) International Law	200
(16) General Economics	200
(17) Political Science	200
(18) Law	200
(19) Philosophy	200
(20) Geography	200
(21) One of the following :— Latin, French, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Spanish, Russian, German and Chinese	200

NOTE.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to offer both Sanskrit and Pali.

(22) Statistics	200
(23) Advance Accountancy and Auditing	200
(24) Mercantile Law	200
(25) Applied Mechanics	200
(26) Prime Movers	200

2. Restrictions on the selection of optional subjects.—

(a) Subjects 25 and 26 must be offered for the Indian Police Service.

(b) Of the History subjects 12, 13 and 14, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(c) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(d) Of the Mathematics subjects 4, 5 and 22, not more than two can be offered for any service.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only such candidates as they consider suitable for interview for a personality test.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX II-A

Vide Part III

All candidates wishing to compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must select any two of the following subjects for the additional papers:—

	Marks
(1) Higher Pure Mathematics	200
or	
Higher Applied Mathematics	200
(2) Higher Chemistry	200
(3) Higher Physics	200
(4) Higher Botany	200
(5) Higher Zoology	200
(6) Higher Geology	200
(7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901	200
(8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day	200
or	
British Constitutional History from 1603 to the present day	200
or	
European History from 1789 to 1878	200
(9) Advanced Economic Theory	200
or	
Advanced Indian Economics	200
(10) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day	200
or	
Political Organisation and Public Administration	200
(11) Advanced Metaphysics including Epistemology	200
or	
Advanced Psychology including Experimental Psychology	200
(12) Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)	200
or	
Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Persian Literature (570-AD.—1650 A.D.)	200
or	
Ancient Indian Civilisation and Philosophy	200
(13) Anthropology	200
(14) Sociology	200
(15) Higher Geography	200

NOTE 1.—The standard of the above papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional papers detailed under Para 1 of Appendix II.

NOTE 2.—For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

APPENDIX II-B

Standard and syllabus of the examination

NOTE.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours degree examination of an Indian University.

1. *English Essay*.—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *General English*.—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or précis.

3. *General Knowledge*.—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

4. *Pure Mathematics*.—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
- (2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
- (3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations.

5. *Applied Mathematics*.—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials) and Hydrostatics.
- (2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

6. *Chemistry*.—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

7. *Physics*.—The paper will include questions on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

8. *Botany*.—The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.

9. *Zoology*.

10. *Geology*.—The subject includes Mineralogy.

11. *English Literature*.—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Spenser to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors:—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

12. & 13. *Indian and British History*.—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in British History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.

14. *World History*.—1789 to 1939.

15. *International Law*.—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of belligerents and neutrals in war.

16. *General Economics*.—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.

17. *Political Science*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.

18. *Law*.—Constitutional Law of the Republic of India and the United Kingdom, Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

19. *Philosophy*.—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western, and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of Western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and casualty, evolution and value and the nature of God.

20. *Geography*.—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Questions may be set on topics which concern Geography jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.

21. *Languages*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Candidates for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be asked to answer some questions in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari Script.

22. *Statistics*.—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, e.g. investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade transport, production and consumption, education, etc. methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages, of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables

23. *Advanced Accountancy and Auditing*.—

(a) *Accounts relating to*.—Partnership; Joint Stock Company. Amalgamation, Absorption and Reconstruction, Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Insolvency, Liquidation, Double Accounts System, Hire Purchase and Instalment Systems, and Non-trading organisations, Branch Accounts, Bank Accounts, Contract Accounts, Insurance Accounts, Royalty Accounts. Criticism of Published Accounts. Problems relating to Goodwill, Depreciation and Reserves, etc.

(b) *Cost Accounts*.—Aims and objects of costing. Principal systems of ascertaining costs for different types of industries and their characteristics. Methods of apportionment of on cost. Treatment and Control of Materials, Stores and Stocks. Treatment of wages and other expenses. Pricing of Stores and Stocks. Forms of Cost Ledger, Stores-Ledger, Purchase Journal, Stores Requisition Note, Goods Received Book, Bin Card, Time Sheet Wages Summary, Cost Sheet and other necessary rulings. Ascertainment of Cost and ex-Works Price under Controlled Economy. Practical Problems relating to Cost Accounting.

(c) *Principles and procedure of auditing*.—Audit of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Public Utilities. Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Auditors, Internal Check, Auditor's appointment and qualifications, Auditor's Report, Investigations and their conduct, Divisible Profits and Dividends, Legal decisions relating to audit matters, Problems relating to audits.

(d) *Income-tax*.—Application of Income-tax Act and exemptions. Income-tax Authorities. Heads of income and their assessment Previous year, Assessment year, Depreciation, Free of tax and Less Tax. Set-off, Computation of Total Income and tax payable by assesses. Assessment of individuals, Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Hindu undivided family, Association of persons. Assessment of new business and discontinued business. Method and principles relating to assessment to super-tax. Practical problems.

24. *Mercantile Law*.—The main principles of the law relating to:—

Agreements.

Contracts.

Bailment.

Pledge.

Sale of Goods.

Agency.

Partnership.

Indemnity and Guarantee.

Negotiable Instruments.

Company Law and Liquidation of Companies.

Life, Fire, Marine Insurance

Common Carriers and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air.

Insolvency.

25 *Applied Mechanics*.—

(a) *Buildings*

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. Joints, Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connections to steel Columns; caps; bases transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations, cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures.—Rankine's theory. Wedge theory. Winker's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned parabolic; semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel-works, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) *Bridges*.

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges.

Swing bridges

(c) *Reinforced Concrete*

Shear, bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beam.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) *General*

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ($M/I \cdot f/y-E/R$); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations; Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams; Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of rivetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion, Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams, Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

26. Prime Movers.—

Fuel Gas Plants and Boilers.—

- (a) *Fuel*.—Coal, Wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc., physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.
- (b) *Gas Plants*.—Gas producers, pressure and suction plants, arrangements and working.
- (c) *Boilers*.—Draught; natural, forced and induced. Ordinary forms of stationery locomotive, marine, water-tube, and other types; heating surface, fire-grate area; boiler efficiency superheaters; feed-water heaters; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines.—

- (a) Thermodynamical principles: Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine; second law.
- (b) *Air Engines*.—Stirling and other forms.
- (c) *Internal Combustion Engines*.—Gas, oil and petrol engines; types and working; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.
- (d) *Steam*.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat diagrams, etc.
- (e) Steam engines and turbines, with special references to modern developments.
- (f) *Refrigerating Plants*.—Theory and General arrangement of the more common types.
- (g) *Air Compressors*.—Theory of pneumatic working.

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details.—

- (a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types.
- (b) Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.
- (c) Carburettors, and system of ignition.
- (d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve-gears; glands and pipes.
- (e) *Engine Testing*.—Consumption of steam and fuel gas, and oil brakes and dynamo-meters, indicators and indicator diagrams.

Personality test.—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The qualities to be judged may be broadly summed up as an assessment of the mental calibre of the candidate when that term is understood to include not only intellectual qualities but also social and moral traits of personality. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2. The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination, but of a natural though directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3. The Personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study, but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

APPENDIX II-C

Syllabus for additional papers to be offered by candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service

HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS:

1. Infinite Series and Products.
2. Analysis:
 - (a) Functions of a real variable.
 - (b) Functions of a complex variable.
3. Advanced Geometry including Differential Geometry. Curves in space. Envelopes. Curvature of surfaces. Lines of curvature. Geodesics.

HIGHER APPLIED MATHEMATICS:

1. Statics including Attractions and Potentials.
2. Hydrostatics; Fluid pressure. Atmospheric pressure. Capillarity.
3. Dynamics of a particle and Rigid bodies.

Particle Dynamics—Central Orbits. Constrained motion. Motion in a resisting medium. Motion in three dimensions.

Rigid Dynamics—Motion in two dimensions. Momentum and *Vis-à-vis*. Lagrange's equations of motion and their application to small oscillations.
4. Hydrodynamics including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, and surface waves.
5. Electricity and Magnetism.
6. Thermodynamics, Kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

HIGHER CHEMISTRY:

I. A study of the following elements: Rare gases, rare earths, elements of atomic number 43, 61, 85, 87, hafnium, protoactinium, polonium, rhenium and transuranic elements.

Co-ordination compounds. Radioactivity and transmutation of elements. Modern methods of atomic weight determination. Different forms of hydrogen and its isotopes. Free radicals of short life. Newer methods in analytical chemistry.

II. Theories of organic chemistry including resonance and hydrogen bond. Organic reactions and stereochemistry. Production and uses of aliphatic hydrocarbons. Natural and synthetic polymers and polysaccharides. Chemistry of diphenyl and polycyclic hydrocarbons. Tannins and depsides, terpenes and alkaloids. Natural colouring matters. Important members of the following: vitamins and hormones, sterols and bile acids, cardiac glycosides. Insecticides and antibiotics. Synthetic drugs and perfumes.

III. The states of aggregation. Surface chemistry and colloids. Thermodynamics—I and II laws of thermodynamics and their application to chemical phenomena. Electrochemistry. Chemical kinetics and catalysis. Quantum theory.

HIGHER PHYSICS:

1. General Properties of Matter and Sound—Mechanics of deformable bodies. Helical Springs. Capillary phenomena. Viscosity. Wave motion. Acoustical measurements. Absorption of sound. Ultrasonics.

2. Heat and Thermodynamics—Brownian motion. Kinetic theory of gases. Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures. Thermodynamic functions and their applications. Specific heat of solids. Conduction and convection. Absolute scale, measurement of temperature.

3. Optics—Theory of co-axial symmetrical optical systems and instruments. Experimental spectroscopy. Electromagnetic theory. Scattering of light. Diffraction. Polarisation. Conical refraction.

4. Electricity and Magnetism—Gauss theorem Electrometers. Atmospheric electricity. Magnetic hysteresis. Theory of permanent magnets. Measurement of electrical quantities. Alternating Current theory. Induction Motor. Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages. Transmission and reception of wireless waves. Television.

5. Electron Theory and Wave Mechanics—Hydrogen and helium spectra Zeeman and Stark effects Pauli's principle and periodic classification of elements. X-rays and X-ray spectroscopy. Compton effect. Motion of electron in electric and magnetic fields. Conduction in metals. Superconductivity. Thermionics. Thermal ionization. Properties of atomic nuclei. Mass Spectroscopy. Radioactive transformations. Elementary particles and their properties. Nuclear forces. Cosmic rays. Special theory of relativity. Dual nature of light and matter. Schrodinger's equation and its solution in simple cases.

HIGHER BOTANY:

Candidates will be expected to possess an advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom both living and extinct (*viz.* Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Peridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora.

Anatomy—Origin, nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from ecological and physiological point of view.

Ecology—Principal types of vegetation of India, their distribution and the importance of vegetational study.

Physiology—An advanced knowledge of the important Physiological process of plant body.

Plant Pathology—An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and physiological diseases together with the methods of control.

Economic Botany—A study of the important economic plants of India and their distribution.

General Biology—A knowledge of fundamentals and recent development in variation, heredity, evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding.

HIGHER ZOOLOGY:

(1) The Structure, bionomics, development, classification and general organisation of the following groups:—

Protozoa (Protozoa and disease); Parazoa; Coelenterata; Platyhelminthes and Nemathelminthes (with special reference to the disease carriers of man and domestic animals); Annelida; Arthropoda (Economic role of insects in India); Chaetognatha, Roufiera, Polyzoa etc.; Mollusca; Echinodermata; Cephalochordata; Urochordata; Cyclostomata; Elasmobranchii; Teleostei, Dipnoi; Amphibia; Reptilia, Aves; and Mammalia.

(2) General Biology:

Evolution; Heredity and Mendelism; Variations, Mutations; Basic Principles of Cytology—Cell structure with modern concept of genes, Cell division, Fertilization, Gametogenesis—Parasitism; Animal colouration; Mimicry; Geographical and Geological distribution of animals. Growth of Biological ideas and the contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization.

HIGHER GEOLOGY:

General Geology—History and development of the science of Geology. Origin and evolution of the Earth. Radioactivity and geology. Seismology. Isostasy, Wegener's Theory. Evolution of continents, oceanic basins.

Crystallography and Mineralogy—Crystal symmetry and structure. The Reflecting Goniometer. Detailed study of rock-forming and economic minerals.

Petrology—Igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks.

Structural and Field Geology—Problems of rock deformation. Structure in relation to topography and economic geology. Methods of Geological, Surveying and Mapping.

Palaeontology, Stratigraphy and Indian Geology.

Palaeontology—Detailed knowledge of invertebrate palaeontology; an outline of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeobotany.

Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—Principles of stratigraphy. Detailed study of geological formation as developed in India, Pakistan and Burma.

Economic Geology—With special reference to India. Principles of Geological prospecting.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

From 1780 to 1901 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Lamb, Jane Austen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson & Browning.

INDIAN HISTORY:

From 1600 to the present day.

EUROPEAN HISTORY:

From 1789 to 1878

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1603 TO THE PRESENT DAY**ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY:**

Indifference technique of economic analysis; the Stationary State and Statical Equilibrium; Theory of Imperfect Competition; Laws of Production and Distribution; Theories of Capital and Interests; Theory of International Trade.

Economic Dynamics; National Income approach; Theory of Employment in a closed and in an open economy; Theories of the Trade Cycle; Taxation and public expenditure in a welfare State; Theories of Economic Development; Theory of Economic Planning.

ADVANCED INDIAN ECONOMICS:

Scope and nature of the Indian Economic Problem; Resources and Requirements; Population Trends and Population Policy; Indian Agriculture. Technological, institutional, social, legislative and financial aspects; Agrarian Reform; The Food Problem; River Valley Schemes; Industrial Development, Fiscal Policy; Foreign and Inland Trade; Balance of Payments; Currency and Prices in India. The Reserve Bank and its working; The banking system and Indian economic development; Taxation and Expenditure; National Income; Effects of the two World Wars on Indian Economy; Economic consequences of Partition; Indian Economy since independence; Recent Economic Legislation; Planning India's economic development.

POLITICAL THEORY FROM HOBBS TO THE PRESENT DAY

Theories of Contract and Natural Right—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historians—Vico, Montesquieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bradley and Bosanquet. Marxism, Plusanism and Fascism.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(i) Political Institutions—The rise of Modern National States. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature. The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communistic and Totalitarian forms of Government.

(ii) Public Administration—The scope and nature of Public Administration. Rise of public administration in the 19th Century. Principles of administration as derived from the working of the Civil Services of England, France and India. Problems of personnel—Selection and training. The desirability of a scientific and economic Civil Service Relationship of the Civil Servant with the public.

(iii) The growth of public Corporations.

ADVANCED METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY:

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the Present Day. Questions may be set on any of the following topics:—

1. The sources, materials, varieties, limits, and criteria of knowledge.

Truth, Falsehood and Error.

2. Theories of reality. Reality and Existence, Monism, Dualism and Pluralism. Post-Hegelian Idealism, Radical Empiricism, Creative Evolution, New Realism, Neutral Monism, Logical Positivism.

ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope, subject matter, and Methods of Psychology.

2. Relation of Psychology with physiology, the Social Sciences and Medicine.

3. Heredity and environment.

The development of the individual.

Motivation, Feeling and emotion.

Sensation, perception and observation.

Learning, memory, imagination and thinking.

Theories of personality.

4. Individual Differences, Measurement of intelligence and other abilities. Temperamental and personality tests.

5. Schools of Modern Psychology.

The Introspectionists, the Hormic School Behaviourism, Gestalt, the Psycho-Analytical and allied Schools.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN ARABIC LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history, and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY

The history of the Civilization, Philosophy and thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

Note.—The paper will test the knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archaeological discoveries.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Physical Anthropology—its definition and scope. The Geological and Zoological background of physical anthropology. The origin of species—the roles of heredity—selection and environment in the formation of species. Human Evolution—Man's place among the primates—time and place of anthropogenesis. Early types of Man—Palaeoanthropic man and Neanthropic Man—Homo Sapiens. Problems of race differences and the classification of living races.

Measurement and quantitative treatment of the somatic differences in Man. Craniometry and Osteometry. Significance of blood group distribution.

Relationship between Physical and mental traits.

Scope of Social Anthropology. Relation between anthropology and sociology and other social sciences. Methods of study. Materials of observation. Evolutionary anthropogeographical, historical, functional and psychological approaches.

Family, clan, types of social structure, their distribution and origin.

Forms of marriage, Methods of securing wife, bride-price dowry, divorce and compensation, kinship, Primitive government and social structure.

Myths in primitive life, art, ritual and tradition: Magical beliefs and practices. The concept of the supernatural. Religious sacrifice and taboo.

Principles of primitive economics. Types of economic structure. Division of labour, values, individualism and collectivism. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal exchange of goods and services.

Distribution of tribal groups in India—Levels of Cultural development represented by them; problems of tribal rehabilitation, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation of tribal groups. Methods adopted in the various States for tribal welfare.

SOCIOLOGY:

Scope of Sociology. Relations with the Social and natural sciences. Methods.

Origins of Society. Primitive life. Stages of social evolution, Social heritage; its mechanisms. Orders of environment. Types of behaviour.

Social Structure, Groups, Institutions, Association, Family, Marriage, Status, Class, Community. Herd and Crowd, Occupation, Property, Personality, Culture and Civilization. Myths and Legends. Language and Speech. Race, Contracts and their types. State, Morals and their evolution. Habits. Customs. Mores and Folkways.

Social Change. Technological, economic, demographic forces.

Psychological factors. Interaction, imitation, diffusion. Cultural factors. Role of ideas. Leadership. Laws of social change and social selection.

Social Processes. Competition. Differentiation. Collectivisation. Types of Conflict. Distribution of wealth. Social Ecology.

Social maladjustment. Mass culture. City and Village. Crime, Social Evils.

Social Control. Agencies. The State and the Law. Welfare State. Religion. Art. Education. Public opinion and Propaganda.

Social Planning. Its principles. Indian conditions. Social Work and Welfare.

Social Security. Purpose and Progress.

History of Social Thought. Materialistic and Sociological schools. Indian contribution in the light of Indian Culture.

Elementary Social Statistics. Techniques of Social Surveys.

HIGHER GEOGRAPHY:

Geomorphology. The Earth. Isostasy. Seismology. Land forms. Origin of the continents. Origin and forms of the mountains. Earth Movements. Tension in the crust of the earth, its causes and results, rift-valleys.

Climatology, Structure of the atmosphere. Radiation. Insolation and temperature. Geographical distribution of temperature. Major regions of pressure and seasonal variations. Air masses and fronts. Principal types of pressure systems and their weather significance. Vapour in the atmosphere. Atmospheric electricity. Atmospheric optics. Weather analysis and weather forecasting.

Oceanography. Origin of the Oceans and Seas. Floor of the Oceans. Temperature, salinity. Sea-bottom deposits and their classification. Ocean circulation; waves, currents and tides.

Economic Geography. Influence of Environment on the Economic activities of man. Primary production. Agriculture as an economic activity. Production of major foodstuffs. Beverage crops and raw materials of modern industry. Fishing. Forests. Minerals and mining. Power resources of the world. Secondary production. Chief manufacturing industries. Transport. Effect of inland waterways on the industrial development of important regions. Influence of road and rail in the opening of new regions. Main ocean-routes, air-routes and their geographical importance.

APPENDIX III

Fees

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. *To the Union Public Service Commission.*—Application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of which Re. 1 should be paid by Money Order when asking for application form and connected documents and the rest in the form of a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission cannot accept any other arrangement.

Note.—The Commission may, at their discretion remit the prescribed application and examination fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu & Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B. *To the Medical Board.*—Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board in the case of candidates who are asked to appear before a Medical Board.

Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of their medical examination.

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can these be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

Note.—“Scheduled Castes” means any of the castes mentioned in Appendix V to these Rules. Scheduled Tribes are those given in Appendix VI to these Rules.

APPENDIX IV

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination. (Detailed information may, if desired, be obtained from the Ministry concerned).

1. *Indian Administrative Service.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of pay:—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—30—600—E. B.—30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

(g) Provident Fund.—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services, (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(h) Leave.—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.

(i) Medical Attendance.—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are entitled to medical attendance benefits admissible under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1954.

(j) Retirement Benefits.—The terms are at present under consideration.

2. Indian Foreign Service.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years. Successful candidates will be required to attend a preliminary course of lectures for three months in India and will then be sent abroad for training for 18 months, a part of which will be spent in a foreign University, where they will be required to study such subjects as are prescribed and a foreign language. On completion of training abroad probationers will be required to undergo further training in India. During their period of training, the probationers will be required to pass one or more examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in the Service.

(b) On the conclusion of his period of probation and on his passing the prescribed examinations Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clause (b) and (c) above.

(e) Scales of Pay:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—30—600—E. B.—30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

(f) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation:—

First year Rs. 350 per mensem.

Second year Rs. 400 per mensem.

Third year Rs. 450 per mensem.

This may be supplemented as necessary with an allowance towards the cost of training abroad.

NOTE.—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests if any and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government.

On successful completion of probation a probationer will be confirmed in the Indian Foreign Service.

(g) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(h) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply to Members of the Service subject to certain modifications. Conditions in regard to Pension etc., will be determined by Government later.

3. Indian Police Service.—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

(b) }
(c) } As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian
(d) } Administrative Service.

(e) (i) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(ii) All vacancies in the cadre of a particular State to be filled on the results of the competitive examination shall so far as may be and subject to a general or special order of the Central Government, be filled from among the successful candidates ordinarily residing in the State or in a Part "C" State adjacent to such State.

(f) Scales of pay:—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (in the 22nd year).

Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250.

Deputy Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,450—50—1,650.

Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,850—100—2,250/Rs. 1,650—75—1,950.

NOTE.—Posts remunerated above the time-scale (i.e., Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, and Superintendents of Police on the Selection Grade) constitute 20 per cent. of Senior posts under each State Government.

(g) }
(h) } As in clauses (g), (h) and (i) for the Indian
(i) } Administrative Service.

(j) It has been provisionally decided that officers of the Indian Police Service shall be entitled to retirement-cum-death benefit according to the same scale and pattern as applicable to officers of the Central Services, Class I.

4. Indian Audit and Accounts Service,

5. Indian Defence Accounts Service,

6. Indian Railway Accounts Service, and

7. Indian Customs and Excise Service.

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will also be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. They may, however, be put on to a working post on satisfactory completion of two years training, but they may not be confirmed till they have passed the test at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and passed the higher and lower departmental examinations.

(c) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(d) If for any reasons considered within his control, a probationer in the Indian Railway Accounts Service wishes to withdraw from training he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(e) If, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(f) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be may confirm the officer

in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, been unsatisfactory. Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

NOTE.—A reference is also invited to the last but one sub-paragraph of Rule 3 of the main Rule.

(g) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in or out of India.

(h) Scales of Pay:—

Indian Audit and Accounts Service;

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 and 1,600—100—1,800.

Senior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000, and 2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2.—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Indian Defence Accounts Service:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Controller-General of Defence Accounts: Under consideration.

NOTE 1.—Probationary Officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2.—The Officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination (including the language examination in Hindi) in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

Indian Railway Accounts Service:

(a) Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

(b) On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(c) Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass Departmental examination within the two years' probationary period. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental examinations within the stipulated period on their passing Departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Indian Customs and Excise Service:

Time Scale:

(i) Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850 (Junior Scale).

(ii) Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (Senior Scale).

Deputy Collectors of Customs—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Customs, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collectors of Customs, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Deputy Collectors of Central Excise—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

8. *Indian Income-tax Service Class I.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit; provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Scales of pay:—

Grade II:

Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Grade I:

Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax:

Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade II:

Rs. 1,300—60—1,600

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade I:

Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

9. Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways:

(a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated in para. r, and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case, due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

(b) If for any reasons considered within his control, a probationer in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department wishes to withdraw from training, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(c) During this probationary period the agreement which probationary officers are required to sign may be terminated by three months' notice on either side.

(d) At the conclusion of the probationary term of 3 years, officers, who have passed the written and oral tests prescribed in the subjects in which they have been trained, and, whose work and conduct has in the opinion of Government been found satisfactory will be confirmed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side. Failure to pass the prescribed written and oral tests involves liability to removal from service.

(e) Within 5 years of their appointment as probationers, officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will, thereafter, continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.

On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(f) Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(g) Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these rules, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the Indian Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

(h) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.

(i) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

(j) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.

(k) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the officer will be liable to lose in seniority. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

(1) Scales of Pay:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—
E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—
1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—
—125—2,250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental examinations within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

(m) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

(n) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection: mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

(o) The administrative appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

(p) The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint at their discretion, an officer of any department of a Railway to any of these posts.

(q) Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the General Manager's Office and the Division.

(r) Courses of training for probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

NOTE 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India.

NOTE 2.—Probationers will be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. The probationers will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training and probationary period being extended accordingly.

NOTE 3.—The programmes of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance; they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(1) Length of Course.—Two years.

	Months
Area School, to learn Guards duties . . .	1
Working as Guard*	1
Training in Baroda Staff College (1st Phase) . . .	2
Goods Shed and Transhipment Shed	1½
Traffic Accounts including personal preparation of balance sheets at Stations	2
Area School to qualify as A.S.M.	1
Working as Yard Master, Asst. Station Master Station Master and Yard Foreman*	3
Working as Assistant Loco Foreman*	2
Working as Assistant Controller*	2
Training at Baroda Staff College (2nd Phase) . . .	1
Training in District or Divisional Office	2
Understudying the Traffic Inspector (Operating) . . .	½
Training in Headquarters Office (Operating)	1½
Understudying a Commercial Inspector	½
Training in Headquarters Office Commercial	2½
	23½
Period set apart for journey time for taking up various items for training and inescapable leave.	½
Total	24

(2) Provided he passes the examination at the end of his two years' training a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

(3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

*NOTE.—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman, or Assistant Controller, he must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

10. *Indian Postal Service (Class I).*—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of training Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of training for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) *Scales of Pay:*

Junior Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale.)

Senior Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Directors of Postal Services: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Postmaster-General: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he passes the departmental examination.

(g) It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

11. *The Central Secretariat Service.*—(a) The Central Secretariat Service will consist of three grades as follows:—

Grade I—Under Secretary: Pay Rs. 800—50—1,150.

Grade II—Superintendent: Pay Rs. 530—30—800.

Grade III—Assistant Superintendent: Pay Rs. 275—25—500.

Direct recruitment is made to Grade III.

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such Departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationer from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat and officer of Grade II will normally be heads of 'Sections' while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches consisting of one or more Sections.

(f) Officers of Grade III with at least 6 years service in the grade will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and officers with a total service of 12 years in Grades II and III (including at least 4 years in Grade II) for promotion to Grade I. Departmental tests may be prescribed to determine the suitability of candidates for promotion.

(g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat.

(h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers.

APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuiinmall or Mali.
3. Brittil-Bania or Bania
4. Dhupl or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dhol.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kalbartta or Jaliya
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupai
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambli.
5. Bhangl.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chavadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.

20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Maghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochl.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankal.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochl.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh*Scheduled Castes**Localities*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Basor or Burud. | } Throughout the State. |
| 2. Bahna or Bahana. | |
| 3. Balahl or Balal. | |
| 4. Chamar. | |
| 5. Dom. | |
| 6. Mang. | |
| 7. Mehtar or Bhangl. | |
| 8. Mochl. | |
| 9. Satnami. | |
| 10. Audhella . . . | In Bilaspur District. |
| 11. Bedar . . . | In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts. |
| 12. Chadar . . . | In Bhandara and Sagar districts. |
| 13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . | In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district. |
| 14. Dewar . . . | In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts. |
| 15. Dhanuk . . . | In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 16. Dohor . . . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts. |
| 18. Holiya . . . | In Balaghat and Bhandara districts. |
| 19. Kalkadi . . . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 20. Katia . . . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 21. Khangar . . . | In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district. |
| 22. Kori . . . | In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof. |

23. Madgi . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

24. Mahar or Mehra . . . Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.

25. Rujihar . . . In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout each of the States:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachatli.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devandrakulalathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalēn.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malia.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadal.
56. Palinda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhella.
4. Badaik.

5. Bagheti.
6. Bajkar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhella.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Har.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhang.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Paida.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patrotanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.

10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhak.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuiyar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharamu.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariva.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbanst).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalhegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand Division and the portion Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—
Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelha.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhunimall.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalla Kaibaritta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahil.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtar.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiya.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannal.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koh.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardha.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

1. Throughout the State except in Bellary District:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

2. In Bellary district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adikarnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadal.
56. Palinda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.

68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahash.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Korla.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.

3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garomatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balal.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammam.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dheda.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khangar.
24. Khatik.
25. Koli.
26. Korla.
27. Kuchband.
28. Mahar.
29. Meghwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat.
32. Pasi.
33. Raigar.
34. Rawal.
35. Sansi.
36. Sarbhangl.
37. Sargara.
38. Satia.
39. Thori.
40. Tirgar.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.

8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangall.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhl.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharraml.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julahe (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabl.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangl or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doorna.

16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabl.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalla Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharla.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotai.
29. Malt.
30. Bhui mali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**Assam**

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.

4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampthi.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjlia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—
Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil and Tadvil Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patella.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

In—

Madhya Pradesh

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district.
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district.
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Biljapur, Dantewara, Jagdai-pur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korta and Narayan-pur tahsils of Bastar district.
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district.
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district.
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district.
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district.
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district.
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district.
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district.
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janak-pur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district.

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharia-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Marla) and Mudia (Muria)].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kavar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolam.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Paria.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout each of the States:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and San Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya, Goudus—Bosothorliya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Daugayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Berina Goudu, Booda, Magatha Bongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttilya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yeniy Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulla or Dulla Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.

27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas-Bodo Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhla or Binjhwa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharla or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond) or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalas).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwa.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervaru).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua: in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwanl, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

1. Throughout the State except in Bellary district:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

2. In Bellary district:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagala.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba, and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya, Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya, Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Dodd Kumariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kamara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis-Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotla—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulia or Dulla, Holva Palko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Palko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumans.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghanthia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedwa Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.

4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Rieng.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Blar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

APPENDIX VII**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES**

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way.)

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-Ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain services the minimum standards for height and chest girth, without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

	Height	Chest girth	Expansion
			(fully expanded)
(1) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments	5 ft.	33"	2"
(2) Indian Police Service	5'-5"	33"	2"

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese, Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33—35, 34—36½, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than ¼ inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:—

(i) *General*.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eye-lids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity*.—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments

The candidate will be examined with the apparatus and according to the method prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision.

Other Services

Snellen's test types will be used for the test for distant vision, without glasses at a distance of 20 feet, and for the test for near vision without glasses at any distance selected by the candidate.

N.B.—No candidate will be accepted for appointment whose standard of vision does not come upto requirements specified below without the use of the contact glasses. (A contact glass or lens is defined as a glass shell, the concavity of which is in contact with the globe of the eye, a layer or liquid being interposed between the lens and the cornea. The meaning of the word "glasses" wherever used in these Regulations is to be interpreted as not covering "contact glasses").

	Naked Eye		Corrected with Glasses		Near Vision	
	Better	Worse	Better	Worse	Better	Worse
1. Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Departments.	6/12	6/18	6/6	6/9	0.6	0.6
2. I.A.S., I.F.S., Indian Audit & Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Income-tax Service (Cl. I), Indian Postal Service (Cl. I) and the Central Sectt. Service Grade III.	6/60	6/60	6/6	6/12	0.8	1.0
3. Indian Police Service.	6/12	6/24	6/6	6/9	0.6	0.8

NOTE.—(i) Myopia in the above standards should not exceed —4D in the case of Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, and the Indian Police Service.

(ii) Manifest Hypermetropia should not exceed +1.5D.

(iii) In cases with error of refraction above 2D Ophthalmoscopic examination should be conducted to detect any progressive morbid changes of the choroid or retina.

Colour Perception**A.—Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and The Indian Police Service.**

The candidate will be examined for Colour knowledge, either with the Edridge Green Lantern or Ishihara's Colour Charts. Any defect in colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

B.—Other Services

Inability to distinguish the principal colours will not be regarded as a cause for rejection but the fact will be noted in the proceedings and the candidate will be informed.

(iv) Night Blindness**Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and The Indian Police Service.**

The candidate's night vision will be tested, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers to ascertain whether or not he suffers from night blindness. The candidate who under the conditions of the ordinary Test for Visual Acuity has 6/6 vision with both eyes open with or without glasses will be rejected, if under the

conditions of the Night Blindness Tests, his vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, falls below 6/24.

(v) Field of Vision**(a) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.**

The field of vision of the candidate's eyes will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

(b) All other services.

Each eye must have a full field of vision as tested by hand movements.

7. Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

(i) With young subjects 15—25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.

(ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the medical board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from the clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 m.m. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria, the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations, clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

(b) Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination

1. General development: Good..... Fair..... Poor.....

Nutrition: Thin..... Average..... Obese.....

Height (without shoes)..... Weight.....

Best Weight..... When?..... Any recent change in weight?.....; Temperature.....

Girth of Chest:—

(1) (After full inspiration).

(2) (After full expiration).

2. Skin: Any obvious disease.....

3. Eyes:

(1) Any disease.....

(2) Night blindness.....

(3) Defect in colour vision.....

(4) Field of vision.....

(5) Visual acuity.....

Acuity of vision		Naked eye	with glasses	Strength of glasses		
				Sph	Cyl	Axis
Distant vision	R. E. L. E.					
Near Vision	R. E. L. E.					
Hypermetropia (Manifest)	R. E. L. E.					

4. Ears: Inspection..... Hearing: Right Ear..... Left Ear.....

5. Glands..... Thyroid.....

6. Condition of teeth.....

7. Respiratory System: Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs?.....

If yes, explain fully.....

8. Circulatory System :

(a) Heart: Any organic lesions?.....Rate: Standing.....

After hopping 25 times.....
2 minutes after hopping.....

(b) Blood Pressure: Systolic..... Diastolic.....

9. Abdomen: Girth..... Tenderness..... Hernia.....

(a) Palpable: Liver Spleen.....
Kidneys Tumours

(b) Hemorrhoids Fistula

10. Nervous System: Indications of nervous or mental disabilities

11. Loco-Motor System: Any abnormality

12. Genito Urinary System: Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc.

Urine Analysis:

(a) Physical appearance..... (b) Sp. Gr.....

(c) Albumin (d) Sugar.....

(e) Casts (f) Cells.....

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest.

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate?

15. For which services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered?

President.....

Member.....

Place

Date

New Delhi-2, the 16th February 1956

No. 70/28/56-A.N.—In exercise of the powers under rule 2 of their Notification No. 319/47-A.N., dated the 27th September, 1948, the Government of India, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have nominated the following five persons to the Advisory Council for the Andaman Islands, for a period of one year with effect from the 1st April, 1956:—

1. Shri Uma Pershad of Protherepore.

2. Shri Ghulam Mohammed of South Point, Port Blair.

3. Shri K. S. Govindarajulu Merchant, Aberdeen, Port Blair.

4. Shri Saw Lu Ku of Webi Village, North Andaman.

5. Shri Sarup Ram of Port Blair.

B. N. MAHESHWARI, Dy. Secy.

